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QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER, 1847.

Prices of the Cerealia and other Edibles in India and England compared. By LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, *Vice-President of the Royal Society.*

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Oxford,
29th June, 1847.]

IN the month of November last, in consequence of the high ruling prices of bread stuffs in England, with the almost certain prospect of a speedy enhancement that would cause much privation in the mass of the population, I was induced to call the attention of the Statistical Society of London to India, as a source of supply; not only on the ground of the great variety of bread-grains which India produces, but for the average cheapness of these grains, which, compared with prices in England, would leave a very wide margin, even when scarcity did not prevail in Europe, for the costs of transit from the interior to the coast in India, the expense of shipping and freight, and other contingent charges, and yet leave a moderate profit; but which source of supply, in cases of protracted dearth in Europe, not only would become of high importance to the welfare of England, but would hold out to merchants the chances of a considerable pecuniary return. With these views, but limiting my comparison of prices to Wheat, Wheat-Flour, and Peas, (Dhall), in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and England, I submitted the following table at a meeting of the Statistical Society:—

BENGAL. Averages for July, 1845 for 53 Towns.			ENGLAND. Averages, November, 1846, Mark Lane.		
Quantity of Wheat procurable for the Rupee of 2s.	Quantity of Flour procurable for the Rupee of 2s.	Quantity of Dhall procurable for the Rupee of 2s.	Quantity of Wheat procurable for the sum of 2s.	Quantity of Flour procurable for the sum of 2s.	Quantity of Peas procurable for the sum of 2s.
About 57½ pounds, or 16s. 8d. per quarter.	About 31 pounds.	About 40½ pounds, or 23s. 6d. per quarter.	About 17lbs. at the aver- age market quotation of 57s. per qr.	About 11lbs. at the aver- age market quotation of 52s. for the sack of 280 pounds.	About 19lbs. at the aver- age market quotation of 52s. the quarter.

Average Weight of Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel; 8 bushels, or 480 lbs. to the quarter.

It is hence seen that with Wheat at 57s. per quarter in England in November, it was nearly three-and-a-half times dearer in England than in India, the averages in India having the disadvantage of being founded upon retail prices at great military stations, where there would necessarily be considerable demand, and, consequently, enhanced prices. Flour was about three times dearer in Mark Lane than in India, and Peas more than twice as dear.

To give the facts upon which this comparison of prices was founded a wider circulation, in the month of January I inserted the above table in the "Times" newspaper, in the hope that attempts might be made to profit by the information it contained. From a gentleman, however, of the London Custom-House, who had heard my first communication to the Statistical Society, and who had, in consequence, been carefully watching the importations, I have since learnt that not any bread-stuffs whatever have been brought from India to London, nor is he aware of any order having been sent for their importation*. Under these circumstances I might have allowed the subject to rest, but several prices current, some of them for a series of years from various parts of India, having recently come into my hands; bearing in mind also the recent change in the Corn Laws in England,—the prospects of railways in India, and the facilities that will thus be afforded for the cheap conveyance of produce from the interior to the coasts, I would look to a period when the cereal resources of India may be made available in England; and I desire, therefore, to put upon record such numerical facts as may promote that object, and be useful to parties, whether in England or India, who may wish to form a judgment upon the policy and probable pecuniary results of entering into new channels of commercial enterprise.

I am indebted to Mr. Chapman, who has been employed in Western India in working out the statistics of the probable trade of a projected line of railway from Bombay towards the cotton districts of Berar, for several tables of prices. Some of them were supplied to him by the civil and military functionaries to whom he applied; and the accuracy of the tables is attested by the official signatures of the parties. Some of the tables were supplied by Mamlutdars, or native revenue functionaries. As neighbouring towns and villages in India have frequently weights and measures of similar denominations, but varying from a common standard, Mr. Chapman had very considerable difficulties to contend with in reducing weights and measures to the common, or so-called Indian standard, of 14,400 grains avoirdupois to the seer. As far as Mr. Chapman is concerned, I am free to bear testimony to his unwearying industry and desire of accuracy; and any sources of error in converting local seers into Indian seers, must be referred to the native authorities at those localities; but the errors themselves (if existing,) merge in striking averages, and have not any serious bearing upon general results.

It may be as well to premise, that the cereal resources of India are not limited to the very few bread-stuffs that Europe produces. Wheat, which is the chief bread-stuff of Europe, and which all classes look upon as necessary to existence, and which indeed is proverbially the staff of life, is in India so dear comparatively with other grains, that it

* Within the last fortnight a few bags of wheat have been brought from Calcutta.

forms the food of only a small part of the population; and probably seventy or eighty millions of souls live upon grains whose names are scarcely known except to the learned in Europe, but which, nevertheless, are productive, nourishing, and wholesome. It is equally a mistake to suppose that the people of India live upon rice. That grain is very frequently twice the price of wheat, (excepting in a few localities,) and can only be used by the masses who dwell in low lands where Nature floods the soil periodically, and where the absence of any marked inclination in the country admits of the easy retention of the water. Wherever works for irrigation are necessary, an enhanced price of the products is the consequence; and in proportion to this enhancement is the limited consumption by the people. Rice, therefore, produced by artificial irrigation, is scarcely within the reach of the lower classes.

The following are some of the bread grains produced in India and Arabia:—Belonging to the Khurreef, or wet-season harvest, Jowaree, or Jondla, (*Holcus sorghum*, or *Andropogon sorghum*,) is most extensively cultivated. Of this species there are eight varieties. From a single head of one variety (Shaloo), taken at random, I have obtained 2,895 perfect seeds. The grain, which is about the size of white mustard seed, is sweet, palatable, and nutritive. The next most commonly cultivated grain is Bajra, or Sujgoora, (*Holcus spicatus*, or *Panicum spicatum*). Under favourable circumstances there are from two to eight heads to one stalk; and I have obtained 2,120 seeds from a single head, which in the case of eight heads would give a return of 16,960 for one. The grain is somewhat larger than canary seed. The next grain is Rahle, or Kungnee, (*Panicum italicum*.) There are two varieties, each stalk generally with one head, giving a return of 1,850 for one. The next grain is Bhadlee, (*Panicum miliaceum*); the plant has sometimes three or four stalks, but each with one head only. The grain-bearing Panicums, however, are not limited to these, for so numerous are they in Ceylon, that Moon, in his Catalogue of Ceylon Plants, gives Latin names to no less than thirty distinct species. Kodroo is the next grain, (*Paspalum frumentaceum*,) one of its Mahratta names is Bhurtee, in allusion to its extraordinary fertility. The stalks from one seed vary from four to eleven; but on the edges of a field where the plants have an opportunity of spreading, I have counted twenty stalks radiating from a single root. Each head averages 1,083 seeds; and for the plant with twenty stalks there would be a return of 21,660 for one. But on the 15th of September, 1825, near Serroor, I counted thirty-three heads of grains on a single plant, each head averaging 1,860 seeds, giving the astonishing return of 61,380 seeds for one. The average of seven heads to a plant would give a return of 7,581 for one. The grain is the size of a pin's head.

Mukka, or Indian Corn, (*Zea Mays*,) comes next. It is not usually cultivated as a bread-grain, but when nearly ripe the head is fried and eaten with butter or sugar. Should the farmer have more than he can consume in this state the rest is allowed to ripen, and the seed is ground into flour. The stalk sometimes reaches the height of from nine to twelve feet. This is the "Indian Corn" whose importation into England from America has so essentially contributed in the late scarcity to relieve the sufferings of the people.

Rice is cultivated wherever physical circumstances are favourable to

it. It is called Dhan or Bhat, (*Oryza sativa*.) The natives in Western India consider that there are at least eight or ten species of rice, and very many varieties. But Mr. Moon, in his Catalogue of the Plants of Ceylon, gives the names of no less than 160 varieties, from the wild rice to the most delicate, each having its Singhalese native name,—bird's-beak, melon, sprigless, red hare's-chin, leafless, white-jointed gold, rattan-leaved, &c., &c.; and each of these names Mr. Moon has translated into English. The return in the Deccan is reckoned at about 30 to one. A very important grain is Natchnee, or Ragee, *Eleusine Coracana*, or *Cynosurus Coracanus*. The grain is much valued by the poor, from its hardihood, abundant return, wholesomeness, and cheapness. The return is reckoned at 200 for one. Sawa is another cultivated panicum, but the species is not satisfactorily ascertained. The grain is of the size and form of a canary-seed, but blackish; the return about 48 for one. Wuree is the last of the bread grains of the Khurreef, or wet-season harvest. This is said to be the *Coix barbata*. It is small, of the size, colour, and character of the canary-seed; the return 240 for one. The pulses and legumes of the Khurreef harvest are too numerous to detail.

Of the Rubbee, or spring, or dry-season harvest, the principal bread-grain produce is wheat, of which there are four varieties, two of which have such peculiar and permanent characters as to justify their being designated species. All the wheats are bearded. The first is Buk-shee, the next Kupleh, the third Kateh, and the fourth Potayai. All the varieties have from two to twenty-five stalks from the same root; and I have a specimen in my possession with twenty-five stalks. The first gives a return of about 81 for one. The Kupleh has the husk closely attached to the grain, whence its name. Examining a field on the 20th of February, 1825, I found few plants with less than ten stalks, and the grains from some of the heads were $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of an inch long, and the lower glumes were treble seeded. Each head averaging 58 grains. This would give a return of 580 for one, but with twenty-five ears the return would be 1,450 for one. The Kateh, so named from the seed terminating in a prickle, or point, gives a return of from 384 to 480 for one, and the Potayai, which is a short-bellied grain, whence its name, returns about 210 for one*.

Urburee, or Chenna, (*Cicer arietinum*), forms a part of every farmer's cultivation. It is a highly valuable pulse, although chiefly given to horses in India as a substitute for oats and barley; it is used nevertheless by the people in a variety of ways;—as split peas in Europe, and when parched, travellers live for days upon it on a journey; it is made into puddings and stirabout, and it is even used as a bread-grain, being ground into flour and made into cakes. There are four varieties. The returns upon a plant range from 58 seeds up to 170. The grain is about the size of a marrowfat pea, and in form is like a ram's head, (whence its name). The Shaloo, or Jowaree, is that variety or species of *Holcus*, or *Andropogon*, which is sown at the end of the rains, unlike the rest of the varieties, and it belongs therefore to the spring harvest. The grain is held in high estimation, and is the general food of those of the lower orders who do not inhabit the mountainous or jungly

* The wheats ripen in January and February.

tracts. It ripens in February. I ascertained that the average return in one head of the plant was about 1,514 seeds for one.

Jau, or Jo,—Barley,—(*Hordeum hexastichon*.) Barley is not generally cultivated, and is seldom used for bread; but it is necessary in many sacrificial ceremonies of the Hindoos. Four varieties are mentioned in Hindoo books. On the 1st of February, 1826, I found some fields of barley ripening at Tulleeghur, on a table land in the Deccan, about 3,000 feet above the sea, and in March I met with some fields in the Desh, or open country, at less than 2,000 feet above the sea, latitude 18° to 19° N., the plants averaging five heads of grain, and giving a return of 240 for one.

Watanah, or Muthur, (*Pisum sativum*.)—Peas—are cultivated, but not so extensively as gram (Cicer). They are used precisely as gram is used, but are not so much esteemed.

Dhall (*Cytisus cajan*).—This shrub produces the universal substitute for the split pea of Europe, but it is a much sweeter and more agreeable pulse than the pea.

Such are the edible grains of the spring harvest. Of the other products the four species of sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, dyes, oil-seeds, hemp, flax, and the condiments belonging to “garden produce,” it is not necessary to speak, as I shall not be able to use them in any comparison of prices. Indeed, my chief motive for the above enumeration is to point out the numerous bread-grains of India which cannot come into any comparison with European products, but which, if not mentioned, might lead the European speculator to suppose that he had nothing more to look to than the grains enumerated in the Price Lists, to which I now refer.

The first Price List gives the average number of seers per rupee of 2s. at seven different markets in the collectorates of the Deccan, under the Bombay Presidency, from the years 1827 to 1845 inclusive. The grains are wheat, rice, gram, bajra, and jowaree. In this table the averages are given in the local seers of the markets; for the most embarrassing discrepancies exist in the magnitude of measures of the same denomination even at neighbouring villages; and this fact should be generally known to prevent misconceptions in regard to the absolute value of local means of supply. I present the table also in its present state to warn the speculator against an entire reliance, even upon a system of averages, for a series of years; and particularly to guard him against a reliance upon the prices of any one year continuing in the following or succeeding years. In fact, the produce of the Khurreef harvest is dependent on the continuous but temperate supply of water during the monsoon; and the crops should be equally removed from the extremes of being drowned or dried up. In the Rubbee, or spring, or dry-season harvest, the crops are influenced by the amount of dew deposited; and departures from a normal state in all these matters produce the most violent fluctuations in prices. For instance, the prices of the Khurreef produce at Indapoor fluctuated from $15\frac{1}{2}$ and 18 seers of bajra per rupee in 1845 and 1832 respectively, to 58 seers and 54 seers in the years 1837 and 1828 respectively. The extreme range between any one year at any one of the seven markets and any other year was, from $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Indapoor in 1845 to 64 seers at Kulus in 1828. It will be observed also, that the prices at the seven markets sometimes differ widely from each other in

the same year. In the produce of the Rubbee, or dry-season crop, we find wheat varying in price at Kulus from 13 seers in 1845 to 42 in 1837, and at Sewnere, in the same years, from 13 to 44 seers. The extreme range, in the nineteen years, appears to have been from 12 seers in the Mawals, or hilly tracts, in 1845, to 44 seers at Sewnere in 1837. These facts offer sufficiently instructive lessons; and as the figures used are averages of prices for the year in each market, the fluctuations within the year, were they known, might exhibit greater discrepancies.

Table II. presents the local seer measures of No. 1 reduced to Indian seer measures, each seer containing 14,400 grains weight avoirdupois of bajra, which, from the uniformity and unchangeableness of the seed, is looked upon as the best standard by which to fix the capacity of a native measure. This plan, however, is not so efficient as one I recommended to the Government of Bombay twenty years ago. With a view to insure uniformity in weights and measures throughout the Deccan, I suggested that the Company's rupee should be the multiple, whether for weights or measures; and that measures of capacity, without regard to form, should contain a quantity of water at the ordinary temperature, equal to the weight of a prescribed number of rupees. This would have insured sufficient exactness for all practical purposes; and the means of testing the accuracy of the weights and measures would always have been available to the collectors and magistrates, and the native names of the divisions would have been preserved. This simple plan, however, remains to be adopted.

The reduction of the local measures of Table II. into Indian measures was effected by Mr. Chapman, and must have been a work of infinite labour, as he had to ascertain the exact value of each local seer. The annual averages in Indian seers, so reduced, were converted by me into avoirdupois weight, and consequent upon that last conversion the price per quarter English has been determined, and the following are the results:—

	Indian Seers per Rupee, average of 19 Years.	Indian Seers in Avoirdupois weight.	Prices per Quarter English.
		lbs. oz.	s. d.
Wheat	31 $\frac{5}{9}$	64 5	14 10
Rice	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 13	0 $\frac{7}{10}$ per lb.
Gram	29 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 5	15 11
Bajra	40 $\frac{7}{8}$	82 10	11 7
Jowaree	48 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 8	9 6

It is thus shown that an average of years gives 64 lbs. 5 oz. of wheat for 2s., 36 lbs. 13 oz. of rice, and 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of that nutritious grain, jowaree (*Holcus sorghum*), for 2s.; a sufficiency to support a man for two months at least, if the dietary in the prisons of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal be taken as a standard. In these prisons the daily allowance to a convict is from 1 to 2 lbs. of wheaten flour, regulated by the nature and duration of the hard labour to which the convict may be condemned. But Table II. shows that in 1828 the

average price of jowaree gave nearly 137 lbs. avoirdupois for 2s., so that a man could support himself for much less than a halfpenny per diem, and get fat upon it. But if reference be made to Table No. I, it is seen that at Kulus in the years 1828 and 1843 there were 80 local seers of jowaree per rupee, or $99\frac{4}{5}$ Indian seers, equal to 204 lbs. avoirdupois, for 2s., or more than 2 lbs. for a farthing, so that a man could live for less than a farthing per diem for the cost of meal. In wheat it is seen that the average prices in 1828 and 1836 were $36\frac{1}{2}$ and $36\frac{5}{7}$ Indian seers per rupee, equivalent to 74 lbs. and $75\frac{1}{4}$ avoirdupois. The above bread-grains, at such cheap rates, are within a moderate distance of the sea-coast. But Tables III., III*, and III**, carry us farther inland, and the cheapness is very much greater. These tables are from Colonel Sleeman, the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, and give the prices at seven markets within his commissionership from 1831 to 1840 inclusive, and from 1843 to 1846, both inclusive; but the prices of wheat, gram, and rice, only are given. In these tables it is shown that at Baitool in 1843 as much as 167 lbs. avoirdupois of wheat were sold for 2s., and at the seven markets enumerated the price varied in the year only from 5s. 6d. per quarter English to 6s. 8d. In succeeding years the prices were slightly enhanced, but in 1846 famine prices ruled owing to the failure of the monsoon; that is to say, at Baitool the price of wheat, which in 1843 was 5s. 6d. per quarter, became 21s. 8d. But the average prices of wheat at the seven markets for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, was 7s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. per quarter: gram, similarly, was 7s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per quarter, and rice, 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. For the ten years preceding, from 1831 to 1840, the average price of wheat was 10s. 6d. per quarter (Table III**).

Table IV. gives the prices at Hoshungabad for various periods, upon the authority of Colonel Ouseley, the Principal Assistant-Agent to the Governor-General. Mr. Chapman has reduced part of this table to the price per ton in favour of wheat, gram, and rice, from the years 1822 to 1838, both inclusive. The prices are separately given for November, the sowing time, and June, the storing time. Prices are somewhat dearer at sowing time, but not markedly so. The fluctuations in prices in this long period are less than might have been expected. It will suffice to give the maximum and minimum prices of wheat, gram, and rice, at the sowing or dearest time. In 1826, wheat was 5s. the quarter, gram, 3s. 7d. per quarter, and rice, 2·83 lbs. for 1d., or 33·96 lbs. for 1s., or 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. In 1833 the monsoon failed, and in 1834 famine prices ruled in consequence. Wheat was 23s. 10d. per quarter, gram, 14s. 9d. per quarter, and rice was 1·46 lbs. for 1d., or 17·52 lbs. for 1s., or 6s. 5d. per cwt. The average prices for these sixteen years, including the years of dearth were, wheat, 10s. $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. per quarter, gram, 7s. 11d. per quarter, and rice, 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. As I would rather lean to the unfavourable view of prices than to the favourable, I shall not give the prices in harvest time.

Table V. was supplied by the Resident at Nagpoor, Colonel Spiers, and contains the accounts of the quantities, and the price of salt imported into Nagpoor in 1846, the cost of carriage to and from the coast, and the prices of grains for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845;

but as the monsoon had failed in all these years, particularly in the last, little use can be made of this table. Nevertheless, wheat in 1843 was $113\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for 2s., or 8s. 7d. per quarter, and in 1845, the scarcity year, $59\frac{5}{7}$ lbs. for 2s., or 16s. 1d. per quarter, and the average of the three years was $88\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. for 2s., or 10s. 10d. per quarter. The average of the cheapest rice, $59\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for 2s., or 3s. 9d. per cwt., and the dearest $38\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. for 2s., or 5s. 11d. per cwt. The cheapest gram, $82\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. for 2s., or 11s. 8d. per quarter; the dearest, $58\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. for 2s., or 16s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per quarter, and the average $73\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. for 2s., or 13s. 1d. per quarter. It is seen from Colonel Spiers's memorandum that the cost of taking cotton or other produce from Nagpoor to Bombay and back is 50 rupees for 7 maunds (about 19s. 5d. per cwt.); but this is for the double journey; and the single trip, supposing the cart loaded both ways, would cost 9s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt., or about 1d. per lb. If the cost of carriage be in Nagpoor rupees the above sums are respectively 15s. 5d. and 7s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Table VI. gives the prices of rice, wheat, jowaree, bajra, and gram, in Goozrat, at the cities of Ahmedabad, Khaira, Broach, and Surat, on the 15th August, 1846. As the prices are only for one year, and that a year of scarcity, they cannot afford any guide for the usual prices in Goozrat. It will suffice to state that the average price of wheat at Ahmedabad, was 27·6 seers per rupee, ($55\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) or 17s. 11d. per quarter; the cheapest, was 35·7 seers (72 lbs.), and the dearest, 24 seers ($49\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.), while at Broach the average was only 12·63 seers ($25\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.), the lowest price, 14·20 seers ($28\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.), and the highest, 11·20 seers (23 lbs.) The average price of rice at Ahmedabad $25\frac{1}{2}$ seers ($52\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.), or 4s. 3d. per cwt., gram, $16\frac{3}{4}$ seers ($34\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) per rupee, or 28s. per quarter, jowaree, $34\frac{3}{4}$ seers ($71\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.), or 13s. 5d. per quarter, bajra, $27\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee ($56\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.), or 16s. 11d. per quarter.

Tables VII. and VIII. give the retail prices respectively at fifty-three and fifty-six military stations in the Bengal Presidency for the years 1845 and 1846 of bread-stuffs, beef, mutton, butter, sugar, fowls, &c. These tables labour under great disadvantages, as they do not give the wholesale prices of any article, and are only for two years, and those years of comparative scarcity. But even with these disadvantages it is found that wheat in 1845 averaged 57 lbs. 10 oz. for 2s., or 16s. 8d. per quarter; the first sort of rice, 25 lbs. 7 oz. for 2s., or $\frac{9}{10}$ of a penny per lb., or 8s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt., and the third sort of rice, 45 lbs. 4 oz. for 2s., or $\frac{5}{10}$ of a penny per lb., or 4s. 11d. per cwt.; dhall, or split peas, 40 lbs. 12 oz. for 2s., or 23s. 6d. per quarter; flour, 31 lbs. for 2s., or $\frac{7}{10}$ of a penny per lb.; sugar-candy, 6 lbs. $10\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per rupee, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; salt, of the first sort, 20 lbs. 9 oz. per rupee, or $1\frac{1}{5}$ d. per lb., or 10s. 11d. per cwt. But these averages would be fallacious guides were the merchant to allow them to influence his purchases; and the return therefore affords a useful lesson, that even averages in statistics may mislead. For instance, the *average* price of rice is 25 lb. 7 oz., and of the second kind, 45 lbs. 4 oz., while at Chittagong, a place accessible by sea, it is respectively $82\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. and $102\frac{5}{8}$ lbs. per rupee, or 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt., and the same feature is observable in some other articles. With respect to the price of meat and fowls, it is seen that bullocks varied in price from 5 rupees, or 10s. per head, at Chunar to 7 rupees 10 annas, or 15s. 6d. at Calcutta, and 20 rupees, or 40s., at

Allahabad; sheep vary from 5 rupees 2 annas, or 10s. 3d., at Calcutta, to half a rupee, or 1s., at Benares; and the ordinary price would appear to be about 2s. 6d. for a sheep. Fowls are classed in three sorts, and vary in price from two, three, and four, at Lucknow, of the respective sorts, per rupee, to twenty of the first and second sort, at Almorah. In the return for 1846 the prices are somewhat enhanced, but not sufficiently so to render it necessary to go into details.

It has been shown that the average price of the *best* salt was 20 lbs. 9 oz. for 2s., varying at different places from 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. at Calcutta, or 38s. 11d. per cwt. (refined for European families?) to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at Cuttack, or 4s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cwt., but it will be recollected that these are the retail prices of a monopolized article. The duty on imported salt into India has been twice reduced within the last three years. On the 18th October, 1844, it was ordered by the Supreme Government to be reduced from 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ rupees (6s. 6d.) to 3 rupees (6s.) per maund of 82 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. avoirdupois. On the 31st March, 1847, it was further reduced to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ rupees, or 5s. 6d., per 82 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. At the previous period the Government store-salt in Bengal was directed to be sold *wholesale* at prices varying, according to the reputation of the salt at the ten places of manufacture*, from 356 rupees per 100 maunds (8,228 $\frac{4}{5}$ lbs.) of Madras salt to 400 rupees for Cuttack salt. On the 31st March, 1847, the prices were further reduced to 331 rupees and 375 rupees per 100 maunds for the salt of the same places respectively, and the Government pledged itself not to alter these prices before the 1st April, 1849. It is thus seen that the wholesale price of the Madras salt was about 25 lbs. per rupee, or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for 1s., or something less than 1d. per lb., and that of Cuttack salt about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per rupee. At Calcutta, therefore, the retail price (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.) of the best salt was four times that of the wholesale price; and generally in the Bengal Provinces, excepting at Cuttack and Chittagong, where the market *retail* price was *lower* than the Government *wholesale* price, (strange as it may appear,) the profits to the wholesale purchaser must have been very considerable indeed. But in case we look to prices in the North-Western Provinces, Bundelcund, Malwa, and our newly-acquired provinces beyond the Sutlej in the Punjaub, the anomalous and startling fact presents itself that the *retail* prices, with few exceptions, are below the *wholesale* prices in Bengal, showing that there is a source of supply independent of the Government sales. For instance, at sixteen stations from Calcutta to Allahabad, (always excepting Cuttack and Chittagong,) the average retail price of the best salt is 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. for 2s., a little more than half the wholesale price of Cuttack salt, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; but beyond the limits of Allahabad, at twenty-nine stations, the average retail price is 23 $\frac{4}{5}$ lbs., while the wholesale price at which Cuttack salt was put up by Government was only 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for 2s. Nagpoor is supplied from the western coast of India; and on the 30th July, 1846, the price of salt was 30 $\frac{2}{16}$ rupees per kundee of 611 lbs. avoirdupois, giving not quite 20 lbs. per rupee; Nagpoor, therefore, could not have been the channel of supply. But at Kheir, in the

* Hedgilliee, Tumlook, 24 Pergunnahs, Chittagong, Arracan, Kurra, Cuttack, Balasore, Khurdah, Madras.

Poona collectorate, under the Bombay Government, the following are the prices of salt in the respective years:—

	Local Seers.	Indian Seers. Tolas.
1840	34	43 28
1841	32	40 64
1842	33	42 8
1843	30	38 20
1844	31	39 22
1845	24	80 48

The average is nearly 35 Indian seers per rupee, or 72 lbs. avoirdupois, instead of $20\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., as in Bengal, and 20 lbs. as at Nagpoor, or $23\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., as in the North-Western Provinces; the western coast no doubt, therefore, supplies Central India and Bundelcund to some extent, but the North-Western Provinces are probably supplied from the salt-beds of the Punjab, or from the salt lakes of Ajmere. It is right here to state that the salt tax in the North-Western Provinces is levied as a customs' duty only.

Very much has been written regarding the pressure of the salt monopoly upon the people of *India*, and the above facts and prices afford the means of putting the value of the assertion to a practical test; and for fixing the real portion of a man's wages which he is compelled to expend upon salt as a necessary of life. In the first place the so-called monopoly is confined to Bengal, where the average retail price of the *best* salt is about $20\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per rupee. Various native authorities concur in stating that a single man consumes one seer of salt (14,400 grains,) per month, but that a family average about three-quarters of a seer (10,800 grains). In the gaols of the North-Western Provinces a convict is allowed 225 grains per diem, which, for thirty days, is 450 grains less than half a seer, and is 250 grains less than one pound avoirdupois, and it is looked upon as ample. But taking three-quarters of a seer per head (10,800 grains), or even one seer (14,400 grains), the rupee's worth of the *best* salt, which the poor do not consume, would last a man, in the first case, $13\frac{1}{3}$ months, and in the second case, 10 months; and as the average wages of an agricultural labourer are 3 rupees, or 6s. per month, and all other classes have higher wages, it results that one-third of a month's wages supplies a man's salt for $13\frac{1}{3}$ months, at 10,800 grains, or three-quarters of a seer per month, or at the allowance of one seer per month, two shillings' worth of salt lasts him ten months; three-quarters of a seer per month costing him about the fourth of a farthing per diem, and one seer, costing a scarcely appreciable fraction more. And yet it has been deliberately asserted in print, for selfish purposes, that a year's salt for a labourer costs him three months' wages. But if the Kheir average price of 35 seers per rupee be used, then 35 seers will last a man thirty-five months, at a cost of $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of a penny per month, or 0.025 of a penny per diem; and a glance at the Tables VII. and VIII. will show that two shillings' worth of salt at many places in the North-Western Provinces will last a man from eight to twenty-three months. At Calcutta the retail price of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. is 2s., (although it is shown the Government sell $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 lbs. for 2s.,) no doubt presses severely upon a poor man, for a third of a month's wages, or 2s., would supply him with

only three months' salt, instead of thirty-five, eighteen, or ten months' salt, as elsewhere, but this must be the price of refined salt, which of course is not used by the poor. This severe pressure, however, exists only in Calcutta, and is to be attributed to the cupidity of the retailers, and not to the Government. In Bombay, from an invoice of 200 tons of salt in July, 1845, of Messrs. Nicol and Co., sent to Calcutta, the cost to them, including excise duty of 1s. 6d. per 82 $\frac{2}{7}$ lbs., and carriage from Tanneh to Bombay by water, was 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.; there were, therefore, 45 seers, or 92 $\frac{4}{7}$ lbs. for 2s., and a third of a labourer's monthly wages at 3 rupees per mensem, would supply him with salt for forty-five months. The wholesale price of salt in London varied in the years 1844 and 1845 from 37s. (coarse) to 45s. (fine) per ton, and in 1846 and 1847 from 35s. (coarse) to 47s. (fine) per ton.

The following table exhibits the final results of prices in contrast:—

	Wheat, per Quarter.	Rice, per cwt.	Gram, per Quarter.	Flour, lbs. per Rupee.	Peas, or Dhall, per Quarter.	Jowaree, per Quarter.	Bajra, per Quarter.	Sugar, per cwt.	Salt, per cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London, Nov., 1846	57 0	22 0	..	11	52 0	..	..	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 53 \ 0 \\ 49 \ 0 \\ 45 \ 0 \\ 50 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	..
London, June 1st, 1847.....	102 0	24 6	..	..	68 10	..	..	49 6	..
Bengal, 53 mar- kets, 1845 and 1846	16 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \ 11 \\ \text{to} \\ 8 \ 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$	14 9	31	23 6	..	..	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 10 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$
Bengal imports by sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 4
Deccan, averages of 19 years	14 11	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 11	..	..	9 6	11 7	..	3 1
Saugor, averages of 3 years	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \ 6 \\ \text{to} \\ 7 \ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	3	..	..	..
Nagpoor, averages of 3 years	10 10	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \ 9 \\ \text{to} \\ 5 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	13 1	..	12 2	8	12 7	..	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goojrat, averages of one year of scarcity.....	17 11	4 8	28 0	..	..	13 5	16 11	..	..
Hushungabad, averages of 16 years	10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
London, 18th June, 1847	92 2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 34 \ 0 \\ 20 \ 6 \\ 35 \ 0 \\ 15 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	..	..	58 6	..	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 46 \ 0 \\ 53 \ 0 \\ 35 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 46 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 9 \\ \text{to} \\ 2 \ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$
Bombay, 1845.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

I annex Messrs. Nicol's invoice of salt from Bombay, and for record and comparison add the contract prices of the supplies to the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe*.

* Since the above was written Lieut. Burke, of the Bombay Engineers, in an Official Report to Government, describes a superficial deposit of good salt upon the

It now remains to consider whether the prices given of the cerealia in India offer sufficient inducement to the speculator, in seasons of scarcity in Europe, to look to India for supplies. *Primâ facie* the case is conclusive from the comparatively remarkable cheapness of grain and pulse in India; but the element of the cost of transit from India to England must now be taken into consideration; and this will be best done by putting it into juxtaposition with the cost of the freight of wheat from the most distant sources of supply in Europe, namely, Odessa and Alexandria. The following statement is from the information of a gentleman in Mark Lane, of great experience in the corn trade. Another consideration also is the loss occasioned by the destruction of the grain by weevils in transit.

"The price of fine Polish Odessa red wheat at Odessa, free on board, in ordinary years is from 25*s.* to 32*s.* per quarter. This corn weighs from 60½ to 61½ lbs. per bushel. Freights from Odessa to London are from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* or 9*s.* per quarter. The ordinary duration of the voyage is two months. This year (1847) some vessels have been four months on the passage, and some only six weeks.

"At Alexandria the price in ordinary years is from 18*s.* to 25*s.* per quarter, free on board; weight 56 to 59 lbs. per bushel; freight 6*s.* to 7*s.* per quarter. The duration of the voyage much the same as from Odessa, the principal detention being at the Gut of Gibraltar.

"The prices would doubtless be brought down by plentiful harvests at home, and free access to all the world for wheat.

"It is believed that the weevil is bred within the grains of the wheat, the egg being deposited at some period during the formation of the grain; for the insect has often been found in the middle of grains which were on the outside perfectly sound. After the insect has eaten its way out of its native grain, no doubt it proceeds to attack others. It has also been seen in flour brought from India in a metal canister hermetically sealed.

"That the length of the voyage does not produce the weevil is proved by the fact that cargoes of wheat come from Australia perfectly free from it and in the finest possible condition, although often nine months on board; and the wheats of Australia fetch the very highest prices in the English markets.

"The wheats of Poland brought from Odessa are rarely infected with weevil, so also those from the ports of the Baltic. When it occurs in these it is to be traced to mismanagement, such as storing the grain in foul warehouses, &c.

"But the wheats from Turkey, Egypt, the Italian States, and Spain, are almost invariably attacked with weevils. In some cases of great neglect the insect has eaten half the weight of the grain.

"Wheats from the Baltic, when they arrive 'out of condition,' are hot and moist. The heat seems to arise from a vegetable fermentation occasioned by the damp state in which the grain must have been gathered and put into bulk. But those from the Mediterranean when

Cutch frontier of Scinde near Lucput Bunder, capable of supplying one hundred millions of people for above 1600 years at 20 lbs. per head per annum. This salt could be delivered at Bombay at 5*s.* per ton, while Cheshire salt put on board ship at Liverpool, is 12*s.* per ton.

hot (and they are *very* hot,) are dry. The heat is dissipated at once by the mere act of separation in the process of unloading, but it immediately returns on the grain lying again in bulk. It apparently arises from the quantity of animal life in the grain.

"When grain is received in the last-mentioned state it is put into conical heaps. The weevil always seeks the top; in due time, therefore, the top of each cone is taken off, and with it the greater part of the weevil. This process and the previous ravages of the insect of course destroy much valuable grain.

"From comparisons of the wheats grown in different countries it is inferred that the weevil is produced most plentifully, if not exclusively, in wheats grown in a climate which is unduly dry.

"Supposing the above view of the origin of the weevil to be accurate, it is not believed that the substitution of threshing-machines for the bullocks and earthen floors used in India would remedy this evil, although they would improve the article in other respects; and it is also thought that insect life, while in the egg, will endure without destruction any heat to which the grain can be safely subjected.

"American wheats, of which till this year, 1847, little has been imported, do not stand high in the estimation of English millers; they do not like the soil on which they are grown. Little has been done with them in ordinary years to supply trustworthy facts as to costs and freights.

"Indian wheats, if they can be brought over in good condition, are likely to be much approved."

Such are the opinions of a trustworthy and experienced person; and if the lowest price stated of Odessa wheat be taken, 25s. per quarter, and the lowest rate of freight, 6s. 6d. per quarter, then a ton of wheat would be introduced into England at a cost of 116s. 8d. for the cost price of the wheat, and 30s. 3d. for freight, making a total cost per ton of 146s. 11d. Freights from India vary excessively; but assuming a very high freight of £5, or 100s. per ton, and taking the average of all the averages of the price of wheat in the preceding tables, name 13s. 1d. per quarter, or 61s. per ton, then the cost of a ton of Indian wheat landed in England would be 161s., and in ordinary seasons it would not be worth a speculator's while to import it from India. But with respect to other grains, some of which are three or four times cheaper than wheat, the same objection would not exist, and they might be imported to a great profit, even in ordinary seasons, could a taste for them be induced. But in seasons of scarcity like that of the past year, when the price of wheat has varied in the London market from 57s. per quarter, (266s. per ton, in November, 1846,) to 102s. per quarter, (476s. per ton, on January 1st, 1847,) then India may be looked to with confidence for a supply, rendering large profits to the importer; India having the advantage also of ripening its grain crops in January and February, five months before those of Europe are available. It may be objected that a larger demand upon India would greatly raise prices, and probably permanently so; but my reply to this objection is, that about two-fifths of the whole fertile soil of India are at present untitled, and would necessarily be brought into cultivation to meet an increased demand for cereal supplies.

TABLE I.

Annual Average of Local Seers of Grain per Rupee of Two Shillings at Seven Localities in the Collectorate of the Deccan, from the Year 1827 to 1845, both inclusive.

	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
WHEAT.																			
Sewnere	22	32	27	28	28	21½	23	28	32	32	44	34½	26	28½	33	24½	32	26	13
Brahmunwaree	23	32	26	30	26	13	23½	29	25	32	36	28½	22½	23	23	31	35	24½	12½
Paubul	30	32	23	22	32	16½	16½	32	21½	25	23	28	22	20	20	24	24	20	13½
Poorundhur ..	25	26½	26½	24	28	22½	22½	21½	25	27	31½	21	20½	25	23	29	32	24	16
Indapoor	21	30	23½	25	24	17	16	22½	25	30	34	21	21	25	29	25	24	25	14½
Kulus	24	22½	30	30	28	24	17	30	28	36	42	36	23	38	29	20	25	25	13
Mawul	..	..	..	..	21½	16½	18½	22	26	30	26	30	18	20	24	23	30	20	12
RICE.																			
Sewnere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmunwaree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paubul	19	21	17	23	16	12	13	22	22	16	16	15	16	14	11	16	16	18	13
Poorundhur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indapoor	9	10½	10	9½	9½	9	10	12	10½	11½	9½	9½	10	13	13	13	12	12	8½
Kulus	11	10	9	10	10	11	13	11	15	14	15	13	14	13	14	12	14	15	12
Mawul	..	..	..	24	22	24	17½	24	22	18	24	23	15	19	21	21	22	19	..
GRAM.																			
Sewnere	29	40	37	29	26	32	24	30	32	40	42	34½	18	20½	34	36	37	25	12
Brahmunwaree	28½	36	28	28	21½	17	23½	26½	28	34	36	25½	20	24	35	31	36½	24½	12
Paubul	24	36	29	18½	19	13½	14	16	20	30	26	33	20	20	20	24	24	20	13
Poorundhur ..	23	27½	22½	22½	24	20½	21½	19½	23½	32	32½	21	16½	24½	20	32	32	24	13½
Indapoor	24	22	29	25	13	13½	18	20	19	42	34	18	19	17	28	25	30	24	12
Kulus	18	18	14	16	15	18	19	18	15	16	20	22	24	24	30	31	22	26	12
Mawul	..	..	..	22	18	19½	18	22	26	33	28	25	16	17	24	22	31	23	12
BAJRA.																			
Sewnere	27½	42	26	31½	33	22	36	32	32	34	40	21½	32	39	32	36	32	26	16
Brahmunwaree	26	36	30½	37	31	20½	34½	34	33½	29	40	25	31	36	31½	38	36½	25½	17
Paubul	33	46	44	44	40	18	22	40	37	32	38	34	32	33	32	37	37	24	16
Poorundhur ..	32	37½	34	26	30	22½	32½	30½	30	32	31½	27½	27½	33	29½	41	40	28½	17
Indapoor	30	54	42	38	32	18	38	42	40	44	58	29	38	46	44	54	36	25	15½
Kulus	32	64	40	36	44	25	35	66	36	44	54	34	44	48	48	40	54	29	17
Mawul	..	..	..	31½	27	20	18½	26½	28	28	27	30	20	28½	23	28	34	22	..
JOWAREE.																			
Sewnere	32	44	..	32	40	36	39	36	..	32	34	38	36	38	43	44	48	30	18½
Brahmunwaree	30	34	31½	44	38	20½	44½	48	40½	33	54	34	36	38	34	44	48	29½	17½
Paubul	44	48	48	40	38	23	24	44	39	36	40	46	36	36	40	44	44	28	19
Poorundhur ..	36	40	36	32	34	27½	38½	34½	32½	36	41½	29½	30½	36	35	50	50	32½	19½
Indapoor	38	56	46	42	40	21	44	46	46	62	68	42	50	48	62	76	50	29	17
Kulus	36	80	56	60	56	26	52	56	52	56	72	52	46	66	52	56	80	30	20
Mawul	..	..	..	40	33	33	31	36	34	32	37	25	20	32	38	38	37	28	..

TABLE II.

Average Prices of Broad Stuffs, Rice, and Gram at Seven Markets in the Collectories of the Deccan, from the Years 1827 to 1845, both inclusive; together with the Weight Avoirdupois for Two Shillings, and the Price per Quarter English.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	Average Seers.	Avoirdupois.	Prices per Quarter.
Wheat	29½	36½	31½	34½	32½	22½	23½	33½	32	36½	42	34½	26½	31½	32½	32½	35½	28½	16½	31½	lbs. oz. 64 5	s. d. 14 11
Rice	15½	17	14½	20½	17½	17	16½	20½	21½	18½	18½	18½	16½	18	18	19½	19½	19½	13½	17½	36 13	0 7½ per lb. 6 2½ per cwt.
Gram	30	36½	32½	28½	23½	23½	24½	26½	28½	30½	38½	31½	23½	27½	33½	34	37½	29½	15	29½	60 5	15 11
Bajra	34½	56½	43½	42½	41½	25½	37½	45½	41	42½	50½	35½	39½	46	41½	46½	47	31½	20	40½	82 10	11 7
Jowarce	44½	66½	52½	51½	48½	32½	47½	52½	42½	50½	60½	46½	45½	51½	53½	61½	62½	35½	23	48½	100 8	9 6

The Seers are reduced from the Local Seers in Table I. to Indian Seers of 14,400 grains avoirdupois each.

Extract from a Letter of Colonel Sleeman to J. Chapman, Esq., dated Jhanssee, 24th July, 1846.

"A Memorandum of Prices of Grain, &c., is inclosed. The prices of grain in the Saugor districts is influenced chiefly by the external demand from Khandeish (S.W.), Nagpore (S.), and Bundelcund (North). In the Nerbudda valley, districts of Jubulpore, Nursingpore, and Hoshungabad, the price in 1845 varied from 45 seers, wheat and gram, (Company's rupees, and 80 to the seer,) to 65; but in the beginning of 1846 the price of wheat and gram rose to 13 seers only for the rupee in Hoshungabad from the increased demand from Indore and Khandeish. The harvests have been even better than ordinary, and promised to be so when prices rose; and had not the crops in Khandeish failed the prices must have fallen from 60 to 80 or 100 seers the rupee, for gram, and from 55 to 75, or 95, wheat. Wheat generally sells about 5 seers the rupee dearer than gram when both are cheap; the difference lessens as prices rise generally, and sometimes gram sells even dearer than wheat."

TABLE III.—Average Prices of Grain in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories for Three Years, sold on Company's rupees, from 1843.

	1843.				1844.				1845.				1846*.			
	Wheat.		Gram.		Wheat.		Gram.		Wheat.		Gram.		Wheat.		Gram.	
	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.
Saugor	1 29 13½	1 27 7	....	....	1 26 7½	1 22 1	....	....	1 1 15	1 2 1½	....	....	0 26 4	0 27 8	....	....
Dumoh	1 23 6	1 38 2	....	....	1 27 10	1 30 6½	....	....	1 0 13	1 5 7½	....	....	0 26 0	0 30 0	....	....
Jubulpore	1 34 13½	1 29 13	0 26 7½	0 26 7½	2 9 9½	2 29 13	0 24 9	0 24 9	1 13 12½	1 26 15	0 21 12½	0 36 7	1 3 5	0 21 4	....	....
Seonee	1 34 9½	1 35 11½	0 35 6	0 35 6	1 39 14½	1 28 4	0 32 13½	0 32 13½	0 36 1½	0 36 5½	0 23 8½	0 32 13	0 32 13	0 18 13	....	....
Nursingpore	1 29 6¾	1 11 6½	0 25 0	0 25 0	2 7 1	2 14 14½	0 24 1½	0 24 1½	1 5 7½	1 11 13½	0 29 5½	0 31 10	1 5 10	0 16 6	....	....
Hoshungabad	1 26 8½	1 12 10½	0 23 11½	0 23 11½	1 37 0	1 37 2½	0 20 4	0 20 4	1 4 14½	1 5 1	0 16 1	0 24 10	0 23 0	0 14 0	....	....
Baitool	2 1 1½	1 19 10½	0 28 11½	0 28 11½	1 37 8½	1 29 8	0 22 4½	0 22 4½	0 36 12	0 37 14½	0 17 11½	0 21 0	0 21 0	0 14 0	....	....

* This was in the beginning of the year. Prices rose afterwards 50 per cent from scarcity.

The maund is of 40 seers of 80 Company's rupees each, = 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.

The rupee used in Saugor and Dumoh is the Company's; that current in all the other districts is the Nagpore rupee; but the rates here given are for the Company's rupee in all the districts.

(Signed)

W. H. SLEEMAN.

TABLE III*.

Reduced Average Statement of Prices of Grain in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, beginning 1843. From a Table, No. III., by Colonel Steman, expressed in Maunds, Seers, and Chittacks, per Company's Rupee; the values given here in Pence per Ton.

Names of Districts.	Price per Maund of English Wheat in 1843.	1843.			1844.			1845.			1846*.		
		Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
		Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.	Pence per Ton.
Saugor	6 6	358-578	371-373	...	376-785	403-542	...	597-185	594-968	...	954-074	910-707	...
Dumoh	6 8	395-178	320-569	...	370-343	355-430	...	613-646	551-126	...	963-248	834-815	...
Jubulpoor	5 10	334-693	358-739	946-172	279-533	228-065	1019-621	465-808	374-047	1151-137	687-326	578-227	1178-562
Seonee	5 11	335-815	330-756	707-970	313-423	366-851	762-533	693-571	688-803	1065-013	736-259	763-259	1331-265
Nursingpore	6 5	360-759	487-177	1001-777	287-660	263-857	1040-109	550-805	483-221	853-939	791-919	548-919	1529-434
Hoshungabad	6 8	376-518	475-761	1050-297	325-253	324-660	1237-374	557-705	555-771	1559-190	1017-033	1088-885	1788-889
Batool	5 6	308-843	419-921	872-059	323-024	360-353	1097-839	681-482	660-694	1413-441	1192-591	1192-590	1788-889
Average price per ton in pence	6 4	353-000	395-000	916-000	325-000	329-000	1031-000	594-000	558-000	1208-000	...	...	...

* This was in the beginning of the year. Prices rose afterwards 50 per cent from scarcity.

TABLE III**.

Statement (in Pence per Ton) of the Average Price of Wheat in the Districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, from the Year 1831 to 1840, A.D. Reduced from the Statement of the Commissioner, dated 6th December, 1841.

Names of Districts.	Rate per Ton in Pence, 1831.	Rate per Ton in Pence, 1832.	Rate per Ton in Pence, 1833.	Rate per Ton in Pence, 1834.	Rate per Ton in Pence, 1835.	Rate per Ton in Pence, 1836.	Rate per Ton in Pence, 1837.	Rate per Ton in Pence, 1838.	Rate per Ton in Pence, 1839.	Rate per Ton in Pence, 1840.
	30th May, 1831.	30th May, 1832.	30th May, 1833.	30th May, 1834.	30th May, 1835.	30th May, 1836.	30th May, 1837.	30th May, 1838.	30th May, 1839.	30th May, 1840.
Saugor	938-433	1138-383	1006-812	yr. of famine	911-743	716-196	631-041	1022-222	909-673	781-875
Dumoh	683-807	710-480	750-395	927-578	770-579	676-877	676-877	1001-777	945-073	945-073
Jubulpoor	782-638	1473-201	663-117	1192-592	758-922	659-064	715-555	834-815	715-555	782-638
Seonee	560-632	657-372	919-062	1053-123	799-423	714-280	602-800	657-982	471-980	545-928
Hoshungabad	912-781	963-247	1340-170	1046-243	1046-243	554-234	603-480	676-878	715-555	681-481
Baitool	451-760	843-602	yr. of famine	831-35	874-948	441-312	481-624	405-168	604-390	574-908
Pence per Ton, } Average	721-6	964-5	935-9	1010-000	860-000	627-000	618-5	766-5	727-000	719-000

The average of the whole was 795 pence per ton, or 10s. 6d. per quarter.

TABLE IV.

Price Current of Wheat, Gram (Chenna), and Rice, as by the Nerikk Namehs, kept in the Office of the Principal Assistant Agent of the Governor-General.—Hoshungabad.

Reduced from the original table sent to me by Colonel Ouseley, at the rate of 444·34 lbs. avoirdupois per Mancee, and 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ pence per Nagpore rupee.

J. CHAPMAN.

Years.	November, or Sowing Time.			June, or Storing Time after Harvest.		
	Pence per Ton.			Pence per Ton.		
	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1822-23	661·159	612·415	1144·972	497·814	398·251	1194·753
1824	429·364	298·688	696·939	336·024	273·793	846·283
1825	441·810	317·356	1527·666	322·023	217·793	1508·998
1826	280·016	199·125	790·279	264·463	196·014	936·512
1827	311·134	238·017	908·510	466·700	379·583	1040·742
1828	448·032	454·255	821·393	406·548	311·134	954·143
1829	405·511	331·876	772·648	541·372	336·024	790·279
1830	705·236	491·591	962·440	392·028	348·470	1059·928
1831	320·467	317·356	772·648	423·142	421·067	920·955
1832	414·845	376·472	759·166	1062·003	514·408	1028·815
1833*....	1071·337	575·597	1086·894	1294·316	696·939	1609·598
1834†....	1335·800	829·690	1539·074	766·944	588·042	1611·672
1835	796·502	597·377	1057·854	908·510	659·604	1213·421
1836	725·979	538·780	902·288	502·481	369·212	957·254
1837	647·936	449·588	964·514	535·798	365·063	925·104
1838	583·894	460·478	1077·300	572·456	442·458	1140·823
Average	598·000	443·000	986·000			

The fluctuations are entirely owing to good and bad harvests.

* No rain in 1833.

† Famine prices.

Memorandum.

"The hire of a loaded cart, carrying $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 maunds (576 lbs. avoirdupois), from Bombay to Nagpore, or from Nagpore to Bombay, is 50 rupees (£5, or £4 2s. 3d. Nagpore currency), it will travel 6 or 7 coss (12 to 14 miles) per diem, and arrives in 40 days. A return hackery (cart) going back empty will make the journey in 28 or 30 days.

"The hire of a loaded bullock, carrying 1 maund (82½ lbs.), is 7 rupees (or 14 shillings, or 11s. 6¼d.), for going and returning from Nagpore to Bombay, it will travel 5 coss (10 miles) per diem."

TABLE V.—List of Average Rates of Grain, &c., at Nagpore, during the Years 1843, 1844, and 1845.

GRAIN.	1843.	1844.	1845.	REMARKS.
	Rate per Rupee.	Rate per Rupee.	Rate per Rupee.	
Wheat	Seers. 55	Seers. 46	Seers. 29½	80 rupees weight a seer, and 200 seers make one khundee, con- taining 160 pailies, and 1¼ seers make one paille.
Chenna, (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>) ...	40	38½	28½	
Jowaree, (<i>Holcus sorghum</i>) ...	62½	58¾	43	
Moong, (<i>Phaseolus moong</i>) ...	40	43¼	28½	
Mussoor, (<i>Erum lens</i>)	50	56¾	31¾	
Buttana, (<i>Pisum sativum</i>) ...	40	42¾	33	
Bajra, (<i>Panicum spicatum</i>) ..	40	38¾	31	
RICE, of different sorts.				
Ramkail, ...4th sort ...	35	28	24	
Pissoor, ...3rd ,, ...	30	24¾	21¾	
Chuttree, ...2nd ,, ...	22½	21	19	
Kallee Kumode, 1st ,, ...	20	18¾	17¼	
Good Rice, for Gentlemen ...	16	15¼	13¾	
DHALL, of different sorts.				
Toor Dhall, split peas, (<i>Cy- tisis cajan</i>)	35	29½	23½	
Moong, ditto, (split)	40	35¼	25½	
Mussoor, ,, ,, ...	40	39¼	26¼	
Chenna, ,, ,, ...	30	26¾	20	

The fluctuation in the prices of grain is caused by the variable fall of rain in the Monsoon.

Nagpore,
30th July, 1846.

(Signed)

ALEX. SPIERS,
Resident.

TABLE VI.—Statement of the Prices of the principal Edible Grains shown in the number of Indian Seers per the Rupee in the Bazars of Goojrat, and in Tanna, Candesh, and Colaba, for the period ending 15th August, 1846. The period being one in which the Monsoon failed, and scarcity resulted.

ZILLAH.	Rice.			Wheat.			Jowaree.			Bajra.			Gram.			REMARKS.
	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	
Ahmedabad	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	S. T. 25 T. 57 30 60 21 127	{ Rice, the average of 11 Markets. The rest " 14 The whole of the second quality used for general consumption. { Rice, the average of 6 Markets. Gram " 7 The rest " 8 Sootursal rice and Wanjea wheat are given in this Zillah. The average of 5 Markets. Bajra, the average of 8 Markets. Jowaree " 9 Gram " 11 The rest " 12 Wadea rice is given, also the se- cond quality of grain. { Jowaree the average of 1 Market. The rest of " 5 Coarse rice is given in this Zillah. The average of 17 Markets. The whole of the second, or quality used for general consumption. The average of 2 Markets.
Khaira.....	16 63 20	0 14 40	22 53 25	0 21 0 33	50 44 0 28	0 30 60	32 40 29	0 16 46	20 0 15	0						
Broach.....	27 16 34	40 21 40	12 68 14	20 11 20	27 0 29 0 24	0 23 4 26	0 21 0 11	72 13 20	11 0							
Surat	21 18 24	0 18 40	13 77 15	60 11 40	25 76 29	60 22 0 20	0 21 60	14 60 13	25 15 20	11 0						
Tanna	18 65 20	72 17 26	12 51 16	16 11 20	17 44 17	44 17 10 18	0 15 16	12 31 14	35 11 20							
Candesh ...	12 58 20	0 10 9 18	75 23 0 14	36 29 23 36	54 22 0 25	14 33 0 20	54 16 53	20 0 13 36								
Colaba	19 26 20	12 18 41	11 47 12	79 10 15	....	....	....	....	....	12 39	13 47	11 31				

Revenue Commissioners' Office, Poona,
9th September, 1846.

The Seer S. is of 14,400 grains Avoirdupois and the Tola T. is of 180 grains.

TABLE VII.—Price Current of Grain, Provisions, &c., at the

Stations.	Sicca weight per Seer.	Rice.			Gram.		Barley.	Dhall.	Salt.	
		Wheat.	1st Sort.	3rd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.			1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
		Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.			Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Presidency	80	..	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 30 7½	..	..	..	0 2 13	0 8 10½
Cuttack	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 24 0	..
Berhampore	80	0 30 0	0 16 0	0 27 8	0 32 0	0 33 0	0 33 8	0 28 0	0 7 11	0 8 0
Dacca	80½	0 28 2	0 30 0	0 35 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	..	0 23 8	0 8 0	0 8 8
Chittagong	80	0 33 0	0 40 0	1 10 0	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 36 0	..	0 15 0	..
Assam	80	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 6 8	0 6 8
Chirrapoonjia	80	..	0 30 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
Dinapore	80	0 29 14½	0 13 0	0 27 12	0 35 6	..	0 38 12	..	0 7 8	0 7 12
Hazareebaugh	80	0 22 0	0 15 0	0 22 0	0 20 0	..	..	..	0 3 8	0 4 0
Dorundah	80	0 17 6	0 16 0	0 20 0	0 17 0	..	..	0 19 10	0 5 0	..
Benares	80	0 26 0	0 13 3	0 22 6	0 32 0	0 33 0	0 33 0	0 18 0	0 6 9	0 6 14
Secrole	80	0 24 0	0 11 0	0 20 0	0 29 0	0 30 0	0 30 0	0 17 0	0 6 4	0 8 4
Mirzapore	80	0 27 0	0 15 0	0 23 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 34 0	0 19 0	0 6 12	0 9 3
Chunar	80	0 25 0	0 13 0	0 21 14	0 32 0	0 33 0	0 32 0	0 18 0	0 6 4	0 9 0
Buxar	80	0 24 8	0 12 0	0 17 0	0 32 0	..	0 31 0	..	0 4 12	0 7 0
Goruckpore	82	0 29 4	0 16 4	0 24 6	0 39 0	1 0 10	1 2 4	0 21 2	0 7 5	0 8 2
Ghazee pore	82	0 25 0	0 12 8	..	0 30 0	0 32 8	0 32 8	0 16 4	0 9 1	0 9 6
Juanpore	96	0 17 8	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 21 0	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Allahabad	107	0 20 0	0 11 0	0 15 0	0 26 0	0 27 0	0 27 0	0 16 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
Sultaunpore	80	0 22 8	0 15 2	0 18 4	0 26 2	..	0 28 0	0 17 5	0 5 8	0 20 0
Cawnpore	80	0 28 0	0 7 0	0 16 8	0 31 6	0 32 6	1 0 10	0 23 1	0 8 8	0 11 5
Lucknow	80	0 20 13	0 10 10	0 17 0	0 25 12	..	0 30 2	0 16 8	0 6 0	0 8 8
Futty Ghur	80	0 26 0	0 10 8	0 16 12	0 28 0	0 29 0	0 37 1	0 17 11	0 8 4	0 10 8
Seetapore	80	0 24 15	0 9 0	0 18 0	0 30 5	0 34 9	1 0 0	0 20 0	0 5 0	0 8 8
Meerut	80	0 32 15	0 10 0	0 12 8	0 30 14	0 32 14	1 8 0	0 24 0	0 10 8	0 14 8
Delhie	80	0 30 4	0 6 0	0 16 0	0 31 1	0 32 1	1 2 1	0 21 0	0 10 8	..
Landour	80	0 25 0	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 23 0	0 25 0	0 34 0	0 21 0	0 5 8	0 7 8
Barrelly	80	0 36 8	0 9 10	..	0 37 15	0 39 6	1 16 4	0 24 0	0 8 7	0 12 0
Mooradabad	80	..	..	..	0 38 9	0 39 3	..	..	..	..
Shajehanpore	106	0 34 1	0 16 4	..	0 38 4	1 0 12	..	..	..	..
Hansee	84	0 24 14	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 37 9	0 38 9	0 33 13	0 23 3	0 15 0	0 17 0
Almorah	80	0 22 0	0 10 0	0 20 0	0 15 0	..	0 24 0	0 12 0	0 5 8	0 7 0
Lohoo Ghaut	80	0 22 1	0 14 8	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 19 1	0 5 8	0 6 12
Agra	80	0 30 8	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 31 6	0 32 6	1 1 3	0 24 9	0 9 0	0 9 8
Muttra	80	0 32 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 35 1	0 36 1	1 4 0	0 27 8	0 10 0	0 10 8
Ally Ghur	80	0 36 12	0 8 0	0 22 0	0 33 0	0 33 8	..	0 22 10	0 9 4	0 14 0
Mynpooree	80	0 29 4	0 9 0	0 18 5	0 31 13	0 32 4	1 2 0	0 19 8	0 8 3	0 12 0
Etawah	80	0 27 15	0 8 0	0 17 0	0 36 4	..	0 38 6	0 23 0	0 8 0	0 11 0
Umballah	80	0 26 6	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 27 11	0 28 11	0 32 13	0 18 0	0 11 5	0 14 0
Hissar	80	0 24 0	0 10 0	..	0 38 4	..	0 28 8	0 24 0	0 16 0	..
Saugor	80	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 2 8	0 28 0	0 17 0	0 10 8	0 11 8
Jubbulpore	80	0 36 7½	0 12 11	0 19 1	1 4 12½	..	..	0 21 0	0 9 4	..
Hoshungabad	80	1 1 10	0 10 2	0 18 4	1 4 8	..	0 22 8	0 15 12	0 10 ½	0 11 6
Nowgung	80	0 29 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 33 0	..	1 1 0	0 23 0	0 14 4	..
Bandah	80	0 26 0	0 9 0	0 16 0	0 36 15	0 37 7	0 31 0	0 20 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
Nagode	80	0 28 3	0 10 14	0 22 8	0 36 0	..	..	0 16 4½	0 8 11	..
Nusseerabad	84	0 20 8	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 23 12	0 24 12	0 28 5	0 17 8	1 0 0	1 5 0
Neemuch	80	0 20 15	0 5 8	0 10 0	0 20 13	0 21 13	0 25 0	0 14 1	0 23 0	0 28 0
Ferozepore	80	0 23 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 37 1	0 38 0	1 0 10	0 17 1	0 9 0	0 16 0
Loodianah	80	0 26 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 37 0	0 38 0	0 37 7	0 20 4	0 10 15	0 14 12
Sukkur	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head-Quarters' Camp ..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior	80	0 25 0	0 9 3	0 13 7	0 25 14	..	0 26 1½	0 18 15	0 16 8	..
Average	..	27½	12½	22	31	..	..	19½	9½	..

NOTE.—An Indian maund is 40 seers, each seer 14,400 grains avoirdupois. A maund therefore
Fort William, Military Board Office, 1st August, 1845.

1847.]

in India and England compared.

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several Stations of the Bengal Army for the Month of July, 1845.

Ghee.		Bread Loaves.		Best Grass fed.		Fowls.			Milk.	Oil Mustard.	Sugar Candy.	Flour.	Distance from Calcutta in miles.	Remarks.
Cows.	Buffaloes.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	Sheep.	Bullocks.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.						
Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Each.	Each.	Per Rupee.			Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.		
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	No.	No.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	No.	No.	No.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		
..	..	28	..	5 2 0	7 10 0	0	0	6	0 13 0	..	0 5 1 1/2	0 16 0	..	S.W.
0 2 6	0 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 5 8	0 3 8	0 18 0	248	S.W.
0 3 0	0 2 0	16	18	..	..	8	12	16	0 20 0	0 6 0	0 3 8	0 12 0	350	S.W.
0 2 8	0 1 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 22 0	0 5 12	0 3 4	0 16 0	187	N.E.
..	0 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	0 3 0	..	342	S.E.
0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	..	..	0 6 0	400	N.E.
..	..	14	20	..	..	4	6	8	0 25 0	0 6 6	0 3 8	0 14 0	290	N.E.
0 3 0	0 3 4	14	15	..	..	12	16	18	0 32 0	..	..	0 11 0	376	N.W.*
0 2 10	0 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 30 0	0 4 0	0 2 11	0 9 4	239	N.W.
0 2 5	0 2 12	16	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	236	N.W.
0 1 4	0 2 10	16	18	1 0 0	..	5	6	10	0 16 0	0 7 12	0 3 5 1/2	0 14 0	428	N.W.
0 2 10	0 2 14	12	14	0 12 0	8 8 0	8	10	12	0 20 0	0 8 0	0 4 8	0 15 0	424	N.W.
0 2 12	0 2 13	21	32	1 0 0	5 0 0	4	6	8	..	0 6 8	0 3 4	0 13 0	455	N.W.
0 2 14	0 2 14	24	..	0 12 0	..	5	7	12	0 26 0	0 6 8	0 3 12	0 15 8	433	N.W.
0 1 14	0 2 10	8	..	1 0 0	..	5	8	..	0 30 0	0 9 6	0 4 1	0 16 8	380	N.W.
0 2 3	0 2 11 1/2	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	0 20 0	0 8 2	0 3 12	0 15 0 1/2	525	N.W.
0 2 2	..	16	..	0 8 0	..	8	12	16	0 16 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 11 0	431	N.W.
0 1 10	0 1 14	16	18	0 8 0	2 0 0	4	6	8	0 22 0	0 6 0	0 3 4	0 12 0	470	N.W.
..	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	498	N.W.
..	0 2 5	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	0 18 0	0 7 4	0 3 8	0 19 0	424	N.W.
0 1 14	..	18	19	..	..	2	3	4	0 18 0	0 6 11	0 4 4	0 14 5	628	N.W.
..	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 6 0	0 2 12	0 15 0	619	N.W.
..	0 2 0	16	..	1 0 0	..	4	6	8	0 30 0	0 5 15	0 3 0	0 14 0	717	N.W.
0 2 10	0 2 12	25	26	1 8 0	..	2	4	5	0 17 12	0 7 1	0 3 0	0 21 8	680	N.W.
0 2 9	0 2 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 23 0	0 7 1	0 3 8	0 16 0	906	N.W.
0 2 2	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 5 0	0 2 12	0 15 0	900	N.W.
0 2 4	..	16	..	..	..	4	6	9	0 30 0	0 7 1	0 3 10	0 19 3	980	N.W.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 5	..	..	782	N.W.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 7 5	..	..	842	N.W.
0 2 15	..	8	10	..	..	4	5	6	0 35 0	0 3 0	..	0 12 0	735	N.W.
0 2 4	0 2 8	12	..	..	..	5	8	..	0 20 0	0 3 8	0 2 8	0 11 0	995	N.W.
0 3 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	896	N.W.
0 2 9	0 2 10	22	..	..	..	4	5	6	0 21 0	0 8 0	0 3 11	0 16 12	806	N.W.
..	0 2 9	20	..	..	..	4	5	6	0 21 6	0 7 4	0 4 0	0 16 0	796	N.W.
0 2 13	0 2 15	8	9	..	..	4	5	7	0 24 0	0 9 4	0 2 12	0 25 0	820	N.W.
0 2 7	..	16	..	..	..	4	5	6	0 28 0	0 8 7	0 3 0	0 19 8	816	N.W.
..	0 2 8	16	..	1 8 0	..	4	5	6	0 20 0	0 8 8	0 3 12	0 10 0	686	N.W.
..	0 2 7	19	20	..	..	3	4	5	0 18 0	0 6 7	0 3 0	0 13 13	719	N.W.
0 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 7 4	0 3 0	0 15 0	990	N.W.
0 3 0	0 3 0	40	..	1 4 0	..	5	6	7	0 20 0	0 7 8	0 3 4	0 22 0	1,015	N.W.
..	0 3 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 32 0	0 5 4 1/2	..	0 16 0	742	W.
0 2 12	0 3 4	..	..	1 0 0	..	4	6	8	0 25 0	0 4 6	0 2 6	0 21 6	700	W.
..	0 2 13	14	16	..	..	4	8	12	0 22 0	0 6 10 1/2	0 3 0	0 17 0	864	W.
0 2 8	0 2 10	12	12	1 0 0	..	6	7	8	0 20 0	0 6 6	0 3 9	0 14 0	620	W.
0 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 19 9	0 4 5 1/2	0 2 11 1/2	0 16 4	613	W.
..	0 2 12	21	..	1 4 0	..	3	4	5	0 17 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 13 0	..	W.
0 2 2	0 2 4	19	20	..	..	3	4	5	0 18 0	0 4 0	0 2 2	0 13 1	1,018	N.W.
0 2 11	0 2 13	20	..	..	..	2	3	4	0 16 0	0 6 15	0 2 12	0 13 1	1,049	N.W.
0 2 4	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	0 20 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 15 15	1,160	N.W.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	N.W.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	N.W.
0 2 5	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	0 18 0	0 5 5	0 3 0	0 9 11	782	N.W.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

weighs 82 1/2 lbs., a seer 2.057 lbs., each seer of sixteen chetanks of 900 grains each.

W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

TABLE VIII.—Price Current of Grain, Provisions, &c., at the

Stations.	Sicca weight per Seer.	Rice.			Bcof Gram.		Barley.	Dhall.	Salt.	
		Wheat.	1st Sort.	3rd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.			1st Sort.	
		Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.			Pr Rpee.	
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Presidency	80	..	0 10 0	0 35 8	0 29 1½	0 32 0	..	..	0 2 13	
Cuttack	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Berhampore	80	0 31 0	0 25 0	0 29 0	0 43 8	0 29 0	0 44 8	0 35 0	0 7 0	
Dacca	80½	0 26 8	0 37 8	0 40 0	0 28 8	0 26 12	..	0 20 0	0 8 0	
Chittagong	80	..	0 30 0	0 41 0	..	..	..	0 32 0	..	
Assam	80	..	..	0 40 0	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 6 0	
Chirrapoonjic	80	..	0 30 0	0 45 0	0 13 4	0 14 0	..	..	0 7 0	
Dinapore	80	0 32 10½	0 13 0	0 23 5	0 28 0	0 43 9	0 48 3½	..	0 4 0	
Dorundah	80	0 26 0	0 18 0	..	0 20 0	..	..	0 18 0	0 6 0	
Benares	80	0 25 8	0 13 0	0 21 0	0 29 8	0 30 8	0 33 0	0 20 0	0 5 8	
Secrole	80	0 21 5½	0 19 2½	0 22 5½	0 27 12	0 29 5	0 30 0	0 20 13½	0 7 6	
Mirzapore	80	0 26 0	0 15 0	0 22 0	0 30 0	0 31 0	0 33 0	0 22 0	0 6 12	
Chunar	80	0 24 0	0 13 0	0 20 2	0 24 0	0 25 0	0 31 0	0 27 0	0 5 8	
Buxar	80	0 25 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 31 0	0 36 0	0 35 0	..	0 4 12	
Ghazee pore	82	0 23 12	0 12 8	..	0 30 0	0 31 4	0 35 3	0 20 0	0 7 10½	
Goruck pore	82	0 32 8	0 14 10	0 26 0	0 34 0	0 35 12	0 47 2	0 30 0	0 6 8	
Juan pore	96	0 19 0	0 9 0	0 13 0	0 19 0	0 20 0	0 26 0	0 17 0	0 4 8	
Allahabad	106	0 21 8	0 12 0	0 19 0	0 30 0	0 30 4	0 30 0	0 18 0	0 5 12	
Sultaun pore	80	0 28 2	0 15 0	0 17 13	0 31 4	..	0 31 1	0 23 8	0 5 8	
Cawnpore	80	0 26 4	0 7 0	0 16 0	0 34 0	0 35 13	0 35 11	0 24 7	0 7 8	
Lucknow	90	0 22 9	0 8 8	0 17 0	0 23 12	0 24 0	0 29 10	0 18 12	0 5 8	
Futty Ghur	80	0 23 11	0 10 4	0 12 0	0 33 7	0 34 9	0 38 7	0 21 0	0 7 13	
Seetapore	80	0 25 11	0 9 0	0 19 9	0 29 9	0 31 4	0 36 15	0 18 11	0 5 0	
Meerut	80	0 23 6	0 8 8	0 12 0	0 29 0	0 30 8	0 36 6	0 24 8	0 9 15	
Delhie	80	0 28 0	0 7 0	0 13 0	0 31 5	0 32 2	0 37 12	..	0 10 8	
Landour	80	0 18 0	0 8 8	0 13 0	0 16 8	0 18 0	0 22 0	0 18 0	0 4 8	
Bareilly	80	0 28 8	0 9 10	0 13 3	0 29 4	0 30 4	0 38 15	0 22 13	0 7 9	
Mooradabad	80	..	..	..	0 29 5	0 30 0	..	..	..	
Shajehan pore	106	0 35 0	..	..	0 34 9	0 36 0	..	..	..	
Hansee	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Almorah	80	0 21 0	0 11 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	..	0 24 0	0 13 0	0 6 0	
Lohoo Ghaut	80	0 22 0	0 13 8	..	..	..	0 30 0	0 17 0	0 5 8	
Agra	80	0 28 12	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 34 13	0 35 13	0 39 11	0 29 12	0 9 1	
Muttra	80	0 31 9	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 38 7	0 41 0½	0 44 0	0 28 4	0 10 0	
Ally Ghur	80	0 33 8	0 7 0	0 15 2	0 34 0	0 34 8	0 42 0	0 27 0	0 9 4	
Mynpoore	80	0 30 0½	0 11 8	0 16 11	0 31 11	0 37 6	0 42 12	0 21 6	0 7 0	
Etawah	80	0 26 9	0 8 0	0 13 15	0 35 4	0 39 0	0 39 0	0 23 0	0 7 4	
Gwalior	80	0 20 0	0 9 11	0 14 8	0 29 9	..	0 27 2	0 17 0	0 15 15	
Umballah	80	0 22 10	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 25 5	0 26 6	0 26 6	0 17 11	0 12 6	
Hissar	80	0 22 11	0 10 0	..	0 31 8	..	0 28 0	0 18 0	0 14 0	
Saugor	80	0 27 6	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 26 0	0 27 0	0 28 4	0 16 0	0 10 8	
Hoshungabad	80	0 23 0	..	0 16 8	0 26 0	..	0 19 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	
Nowgung	80	0 22 4	0 15 2	0 17 0	0 31 3	..	0 31 0	0 21 13	0 14 0	
Nagode	80	0 22 9½	0 10 14	0 20 11½	0 27 6	0 23 6½	..	0 15 13	0 10 15	
Jubbulpore	80	0 29 4	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 33 0	..	..	0 18 12	0 9 0	
Mhow	80	0 16 11	0 7 0	0 9 0	0 15 15	0 16 10	0 18 0	0 13 0	0 25 0	
Nusseerabad	84	0 19 8	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 22 10	0 23 10	0 23 0	0 14 0	0 40 0	
Neemuch	80	0 13 13	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 16 11	0 17 11	0 19 0	0 13 0	0 25 0	
Loodianah	80	0 20 0	0 9 9	0 13 9	0 27 5	0 28 5	0 26 5	0 20 0	0 14 0	
Ferozepore	80	0 19 4	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 30 6	0 31 6	0 28 0	0 15 13	0 12 15	
Jullunder	84	0 19 0	0 10 15	0 14 2	0 26 8	..	..	0 17 15	0 16 0	
Kurtarpore	80	0 21 11	0 10 15	0 15 0	0 22 6	..	0 28 2	0 15 15	0 16 6	
Nokodur	80	0 19 5	0 10 0	0 12 4	0 23 12	0 25 3	0 15 13	0 15 13	0 14 0	
Hooshearpore	80	0 21 8	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 21 10	..	0 25 2	0 16 0	0 14 0	
Kote Kangra	80	0 20 0	0 15 8	0 19 0	..	..	0 22 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	
Noorpore	80	0 21 0	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 13 0	..	0 30 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	

several Stations of the Bengal Army for the Month of May, 1846.

Salt.		Ghee.		Bread Loaves.		Best Grass fed.		Fowls.			Milk.	Oil Musturd.	Sugar (Cheenee).	Flour.
2nd Sort.		Cows.	Buffaloes.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	Sheep.	Bullocks.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.				
Pr Rpee.		Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.		Each.	Each.	Per Rupee.			Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.	Pr Rpee.
M. S. C.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	No. No.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	No. No. No.			M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 8 5		..	..	24	..	5 2 0	7 10 0	..	..	6	0 13 0	..	0 5 13	0 16 0
0 24 0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 8 8		0 2 6	0 2 8	20 22	..	..	..	3 8 9	0 26 0	0 3 8	0 6 0	0 3 8	0 10 0	0 16 0
0 8 8		0 3 0	0 2 0	16 18	..	..	..	8 12 16	0 20 0	..	0 4 8	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 20 0
0 6 0		0 2 8	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	..	0 4 8	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 20 0
0 8 0		0 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 20 0
0 7 0		0 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 20 0
0 5 12		0 2 12	0 2 12	14 19	..	..	..	4 6 8	0 25 0	0 6 10 1/2	0 6 10 1/2	0 3 8	0 14 0	0 20 0
0 7 10		0 2 3	0 2 9	16 18	..	0 8 0	..	..	0 25 0	0 4 0	0 6 4	0 3 8	0 14 0	0 20 0
0 9 4		0 2 10	0 2 5	18 20	..	0 8 0	..	10 12	0 18 0	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 3 10	0 12 5 1/2	0 20 0
0 8 8		0 2 10	0 2 12	22 35	..	0 12 0	8 8 0	8 10 12	0 16 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 11 0	0 20 0
0 7 4		0 2 13	0 2 14	20 20	..	..	5 0 0	4 6 8	0 24 0	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 4 0	0 14 0	0 20 0
0 7 13		0 2 12	0 2 12	..	..	0 12 0	..	5 7 12	0 22 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 0	0 14 8	0 20 0
0 6 0		0 2 3	0 2 11 3/4	..	..	..	..	4 5 6	0 20 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 4 1	0 13 14	0 20 0
0 8 8		0 2 10	0 2 13	..	..	0 15 2 1/4	..	..	..	..	0 6 13	0 4 1	0 16 0	0 20 0
0 20 0		0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	8 12 14	0 16 0	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 3 8	0 12 0	0 20 0
0 11 8		0 1 12	0 2 0	16 18	..	0 9 7	2 0 0	4 5 6	0 22 0	0 5 12	0 5 12	0 2 12	0 12 8	0 20 0
0 8 8		0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 4 0	0 18 8	0 20 0
0 11 8		0 2 4	0 2 12	16 18	..	..	..	2 3 4	0 18 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 3 8	0 15 8	0 20 0
0 8 0		..	0 2 14	20 22	..	..	..	..	0 17 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 4 4	0 16 0	0 20 0
0 14 0		0 2 11	0 2 13	16 24	..	1 8 0	..	4 6 8	0 20 0	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 20 0
0 10 12		0 2 9	0 2 10	..	..	..	..	2 4 5	0 30 0	0 4 10	0 4 10	0 3 8	0 19 0	0 20 0
0 8 0		0 2 0	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 4 0	0 15 8	0 20 0
0 10 13		0 2 11	0 2 14	16 16	..	..	..	..	0 26 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 2 12	0 12 8	0 20 0
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 3 0	0 12 8	0 20 0
0 8 0		0 2 8	0 2 13	12 12	..	..	..	..	0 24 0	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 4 3	0 16 13	0 20 0
0 6 8		0 2 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..	..	0 20 0
0 15 0		0 2 14	0 3 1	23 28	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 7	..	..	..	0 20 0
0 12 13		0 3 0	0 2 15	20 20	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 31 2	0 31 2	0 2 4	0 11 0	0 20 0
0 11 0		0 2 10	0 2 14	12 12	..	1 8 0	..	..	0 21 0	0 7 15	0 7 15	0 3 12	0 17 0	0 20 0
0 13 8		0 2 14	0 2 5	18 19	..	..	..	..	0 30 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 16 0	0 20 0
0 11 8		0 2 15	0 2 8	28 28	..	1 4 0	..	..	0 22 4	0 8 4	0 8 4	0 3 5	0 22 12	0 20 0
..		0 2 4	0 2 8	18 21	..	1 0 0	6 4 9	..	0 27 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 16 0	0 20 0
0 9 8		0 2 13 1/2	..	12 12	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 7 12	0 7 12	0 3 12	0 10 0	0 20 0
0 28 0		0 1 12	0 2 3	20 20	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 4 12	0 4 12	0 2 3	0 12 6	0 20 0
1 5 0		0 1 2	0 2 1	19 19 1/2	..	1 4 0	..	..	0 17 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 2 12	0 13 10	0 20 0
0 28 0		0 1 12	0 2 6	15 16 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 14	0 5 14	0 3 4	0 15 0	0 20 0
0 24 0		0 2 6	0 2 8	18 18	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 14	0 17 0	0 20 0
0 17 10		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 22 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 4	0 16 0	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 25 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 3 0	0 13 0	0 20 0
..		0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 17 6	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 2 11 1/2	0 13 6	0 20 0
0 13 0		0 2 0	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 4 12	0 4 12	0 2 12	0 16 0	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 2 4	0 10 0	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 2 10	0 14 0	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 2	0 9 6	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 2 12	0 13 0	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 14 6	0 5 13	0 5 13	0 2 12	0 12 0	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 2 2	0 11 0	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 3 4	0 10 9	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 9 15	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 12 10	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 8 4	0 20 0
..		0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 30 0	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 3 4	0 8 0	0 20 0

TABLE IX.

Contract Prices of Supplies to the Military College at Addiscombe from 1836 to 1847.

	1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.		1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef and Mutton, per lb.	0	7½	0	7½	0	7	0	7¾	0	7½	0	7½	0	8⅝	0	6⅞	0	6¾	0	6½	0	7¼	0	7¾
Flour, best seconds, per sack of 280 lbs.	30	0	46	0	46	0	61	0	54	0	46	0	52	0	37	0	41	0	35	0	48	0	57	0
Lump Sugar, per cwt....	82	0	82	0	80	0	79	6	85	0	103	6	82	6	78	0	78	0	77	0	65	0	66	0
Moist ditto, "	66	0	60	0	64	0	61	9	65	0	80	9	66	0	60	0	62	0	58	0	50	0	49	6
East India Rice "	15	6	22	0	16	9	23	6	24	3	24	3	20	0	19	0	19	0	17	6	22	0	24	6
Valentia Raisins "	49	0	46	0	41	6	41	6	47	0	42	0	38	0	38	0	42	0	52	0	42	0	45	0
Currents "	68	0	80	0	62	0	74	0	84	0	78	6	68	0	60	0	56	0	52	0	56	0	56	6
Congou Tea, per lb.	4	0	4	0	3	11	3	8½	5	5	4	4½	4	2	3	11	3	6	3	4½	3	2	3	4½
Malt, per qr.	62	0	64	0	59	0	68	0	70	0	63	0	60	0	59	0	63	0	64	0	62	0	88	0
Hops, per cwt.	98	0	92	0	78	0	72	0	66	0	196	0	130	0	94	0	145	0	168	0	155	0	95	0
Mould Candles, per doz.	6	1	6	1	6	3	7	3	6	9	6	9	6	11	6	7	6	0	5	5	5	6	6	5
Dip "	5	3	5	4	5	7	6	6	5	11	5	10½	5	10	5	8	5	3	4	10	4	11	5	10
Sperm Oil, per gallon....	6	0	6	6	6	10	7	3	8	11	8	9	7	0	6	4½	6	0	6	9	6	6	7	0
Yellow Soap, per cwt....	46	0	46	6	46	6	50	6	46	9	46	9	46	0	45	0	44	0	40	0	40	6	45	9

TABLE X.

EXPORTS OF SALT.						IMPORTS OF SALT.					
Years.	From.	To.	Quantity.	Value.	Cost per Cwt.	Intro.	From.	Quantity.	Value.	Cost per Cwt.	Years.
1845-46	Bombay	Calcutta ...	Cwts. 254,364	Rupees. 40,312	s. d. 0 3-8	Calcutta ...	All Parts ...	Cwts. 713,128	Rupees. 40,42,642	s. d. *11 4-05	1844-45
1844-45	Ditto	Ditto ...	331,778	66,111	0 4-78	Malabar ...	Bombay ...	323,317	1,15,641	0 8-58	1844-45
1845-46	Ditto	{All Parts, in- cluding Cal- cutta....}	390,148	87,750	0 5-39	Canara ...	Bombay ...	31,027	8,222	0 6-36	1844-45
1844-45	Ditto	Ditto ...	410,264	83,235	0 4-87						
1844-45	{Madras (Nel- lore).....}	Calcutta ...	234,767	94,667	0 9-68						
1844-45	{Madras Presi- dency	All Parts by Sea	260,013	99,223	0 9-16						
1844-45	{Masulipatam, Rajamundry, Guntoor, Ca- nara	{By Land to Mysore and the Nizam's Territories ...}	460,537	6,49,894	*2 9-87						
TOTAL IMPORTS BY SEA INTO CALCUTTA DURING THE YEAR 1844-45.											
From.		Coast of Malabar.	Ceylon.	Arabian and Persian Gulf.	England.	France.	Mauritius.	Manila.	Total.		
Quantity in Cwts.		381,404	25,124	296,249	582	6,233	934	2,602	713,128		
Value in Rupees		21,52,020	1,42,915	16,90,231	3,216	34,118	5,088	15,054	40,42,642		

* Duty inclusive.

Copy of an Invoice given to J. Chapman, Esq., July, 1846, by Mr. Smith, of the firm of Nicol and Co., Bombay. The transaction took place in July, 1845.

	R.	A.	P.
5 rash or 200 tons of salt = 5600 maunds, at } 150 rupees per rash.....	750	0	0
Duty 12 annas per maund.....	4200	0	0
Carriage hire from Tannah to Bombay.....	15	2	0
Freight to Calcutta, 350 rupees per rash	1750	0	0
	6715	2	0

The cost of this salt, including carriage, but exclusive of Excise duty, to the purchaser's door, was a decimal more than $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cwt., and *inclusive* of the Excise duty of 12 annas per maund, the price for shipment to Calcutta was $2s. 5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per cwt., or $49s. 8d.$ per ton.

The Influence of Education, shown by facts recorded in the Criminal Tables for 1845 and 1846. By G. R. PORTER, Esq., F.R.S.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Oxford, 24th June, 1847.]

It would be contrary to the rules laid down for the guidance of this Section of the Association to enter upon the region of opinion and to discuss the merits of many among the various questions connected with social economy that from time to time are found to agitate the community. But it falls strictly within those rules to bring forward facts upon which, and upon which alone, those questions can safely be determined. The motto "*Aliis Exterendum*," assumed by the Statistical Society of London, sufficiently marks our purpose and defines our limits, and seems to call upon us to furnish our garner with sheaves of facts, whence others may thresh out the grain that must nourish and sustain the moral frame of society.

It appears to me that the attention of the Section can, at this time especially, be well bestowed upon the examination of facts that have a direct and important bearing upon the very grave question that has of late excited the minds of all thinking persons in the community, the question of the effect that may be expected to be produced upon our records of criminality by effectually carrying out the means required for providing a sound moral education for the mass of the community.

On a former occasion, and almost at the commencement of its existence, I was led to offer to the Statistical Society of London the result of an examination into certain facts then recently brought forward by M. Guerry, in his "*Essay on the Moral Statistics of France*," and showed, from an extension of those facts over a wider field in point of time than that which M. Guerry had embraced, that the theory which they were supposed to establish had no existence in truth, but that it was at variance with the conclusion which alone could be correctly drawn from the premises. It must be at all times dangerous to base any theory upon a solitary case, a remark especially true with regard to questions of morals, which are peculiarly liable to be influenced by disturbing causes. This should make us anxious on all occasions to multiply our store of instances